

JAPAN READY TO AID ALLIES

Premier Describes Plan to Increase Output of Munitions.

DOES NOT SEEK PACT WITH RUSSIA

Inexpedient, Okuma Calls It—Will Not Send Troops to Europe.

Tokio, Aug. 24.—Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The decision of the Japanese government, announced to-day, to mobilize the industrial resources of the country to increase the output of arms and ammunition for her Allies, is explained by Premier Okuma in an interview in the "Kokumin Shimbun."

"Russia has a great number of soldiers, but she lacks munitions and other war material," the Premier is quoted. "England is in the same position. France alone among the Entente Powers is able to meet her own requirements."

"Japan now realizes that all the Allies must co-operate to defeat our enemies, and has decided to give further assistance to the Allies. We have sent instructions to our ambassadors abroad to that effect."

The Premier referred to the sacrifices Japan had made already, but pointed out that they were not as great as those of her Allies, for whom the stake was their national welfare. Japanese workshops and workmen, he explained, were not trained to the manufacture of such large amounts of munitions, but there had been a great improvement, and he predicted that their output in the future would be sufficient to meet the demands of the Entente Powers.

Referring to what he called the impossibility of sending Japanese troops to Europe, the Premier said that it would naturally be difficult so wholesale to send them, but that the present of the facility of land has organized, as in Geneva and Paris, a national service to search for those who have disappeared, through which families of refugees separated by the war may be reunited by the means of inquiries which are a model of simplicity and precision. I have mentioned the work of the district. The organization of home-work was an object that received great care.

And here again are workrooms placed by the city at the disposal of the state and of private initiative, where tranquilly and sedately, in oven-like heat amid the hubbub coming from saws and hammers, and one knows not what splendid and infernal tools are made by a regiment of four thousand

Second School Opened.

But that is not all. For those whose legs have been amputated it is necessary to facilitate their apprenticeship in other trades where they may sit. The most advantageous of these trades are shoemaking and tailoring. They can be pursued in the smallest village and with little outlay. The creation of shops for shoemakers and tailors was soon decided upon, and as there was not room enough in the old mansion on the Rue Ruchais, the Municipal Council, on the motion of the Mayor, decided upon the creation of a second school for the wounded.

On the 14th of May the school was opened. Seventy children came at once. It is situated at the end of the city, near the country fields, on the Rue de Tourville, in a charming domain hardly ever used. I have already said that Lyons possesses more property than she knows what to do with. Fortunate city! The vast country house—entirely Southern in its aspect, with its white facades and its flat roof covered with gray tiles—now shelters thirty-six shoemakers and sixteen tailors who are already good workmen. I forgot the carpenter's workshop, and where twelve apprentices labor and have already made by hand some very good looking tools now. But I will not forget the garden, the immense garden of Tourville, where I saw something at once admirable and poignant—crippled gardeners.

They had come to Lyons, with the others, to get a position, and then at the school of Tourville they perceived the earth. . . . the good earth from which they had just come as soldiers. And she was stronger than they. They returned to her. And she took them back!

And I saw at Tourville a man who had lost his right leg, and he was digging furiously and leaning upon his crutch, which sank down through the soft earth at every step. I saw a one-armed man plant lettuce; another who used a spade, and every time that he planted his spade in the earth—not having the right hand to lift it up again bent his knees, and with a see-saw movement dropped his left hand to the bottom of the handle and dragged the spade from the earth. And he liked this better than learning to make a vest.

Injured Men Cheerful.

Lastly, the remarkable thing is the air of good humor and politeness which reigns in these two houses. There the professor loves his pupils because he begins by pitying them. The pupil loves his professor because he has the feeling that perhaps he is saving him. The school is for those poor men, neither a boarding school nor a barracks, but a pleasant asylum, where the discipline is the mildest possible. The authorities do not keep them there. When they thoroughly know the trade by which they are to earn their living they return home and if they wish to find a place outside the school the school looks for one for them. In the meantime it provides for all their expenses—evidently more than the total of their allowances, which they do not touch, give them to the profit of their work.

The cripples not only learn to work, the school gives them good habits. They live in order and propriety, under the surveillance of benevolent nurses who make charming mistresses of the home. I saw them stop work to go to luncheon. All went to wash their hands. The dormitories of our best colleges are not better kept than these. They are turning out a choice class of workingmen there.

The school at Tourville is to receive fifty more pensioners in two weeks, when the new premises are ready. There is talk of organizing a section for photography and one for orthopedics. The other day a citizen of Lyons demanded of M. Herriot, "And why do you not have a singing class, and train singers? It is a lucrative and an easy profession."

The Mayor of Lyons is not narrow-minded. He listened, and he did not say no.

Wife Demands Purse Strings.

Mrs. May Pepe, twenty-two, of 70 School Street, Yonkers, had her husband, Philip, a contractor, summoned to police court yesterday in a dispute over the family finances.

She said she did not have recreation enough, having received in one month only 10 cents to see a motion picture show. She complained, too, that Pepe never let her handle the family cash, but established credit for her at stores,

City of Lyons Has Trade School for War Cripples

Provides Tools, Housing and Expert Instruction to Enable Injured Men to Become Again Self-Supporting.

Emile Berr in an article in "Le Figaro," of Paris, on August 4, describes the school for wounded at Lyons, saying:

There should be a volume to write (and I hope it will be written) concerning the collection of works of assistance, military and civil, national and municipal, in the city of Lyons, under the direction of the Mayor, to which it has been consecrated for a year. It is truly a superb spectacle.

A great part of this is assembled within the magnificent and severe portals of the City Hall, of which the municipal offices occupy the entire ground floor. Above are the reception rooms of the Mayor and the rooms which no one uses except the Mayor.

(M. Herriot continues to occupy the "loft" he used as a professor, on the third story of an old house near the quays. He has there a valuable library, his beloved art objects, a collection of engravings, and some drawings by the old masters—the refuge where this marvellously active man tries without much success, to come from time to time for rest.)

M. Herriot is a man of method, and he takes care that method shall reign about him. He said, on showing the ground floor of his City Hall: "Here is the city of peace;" and, on showing the first floor: "The city of war."

Bureau Supplies Work.

For the last year these apartments, these reception rooms have become, in effect, workrooms filled and fired with a calm activity, well ordered and incessant. Here are the stores where the wives of mobilized men come to seek the best and the most useful aid for the poor—work which they perform in the workshops of the district. Here is the service for the prisoners-of-war; the immense room where are made, ticketed and prepared with a minute care, the packages destined for them.

There are the rooms where the poor crippled have come left-handed men with the most marvellous skill. The workshop is a great success. The professor there has received orders for 5,000 francs worth of goods. These toys consist generally of painted carvings of people, which are executed with a mechanical saw, and the coloring of which completes the joining or enhances the ornaments painted by hand. It is charmingly naive work, but it marks the beginning of a new industry for us—that of toy making. The Germans excel in this. It is stirring to think of the revenge of the time "after the war," and it is the soldiers (and wounded) who are at this minute aiding to prepare it.

School for Crippled Soldiers.

It was on November 30, to be exact, on the proposition of M. Herriot, that the Municipal Council approved the creation of a school for crippled soldiers. Lyons possesses considerable private domain. This great city is a very rich person and yet very modest. It opened for the work a picturesque old mansion which was bought and at once began to furnish it and provide the necessary tools for the first apprenticeships which were to be tried there. At the same time the director of the health service of the fourteenth region, resolved to encourage so generous an experiment, gave orders to the hospital corps to send "amenable" subjects to Lyons to the new institution.

On December 16 the school opened its doors. Twelve soldiers were admitted. At present a sixty-year-old woman instructs them. They are divided into classes. There is a class of bookbinding and a typewriter class of tailoring, the class of toy-making, the class of paper box makers. Some of the bookkeeping apprentices have lost their right arms and have become good writers with their left hands in three or four months' time. The lessons on the typewriting machine were very well attended. I saw a pupil exercise with remarkable dexterity. He ran the machine with the one finger that remained on his left hand.

In the room where lathe work is taught, in the bookbinding paper box and toy making, when one is struck by the ease with which certain of the poor crippled have come left-handed men with the most marvellous skill. The workshop is a great success. The professor there has received orders for 5,000 francs worth of goods. These toys consist generally of painted carvings of people, which are executed with a mechanical saw, and the coloring of which completes the joining or enhances the ornaments painted by hand. It is charmingly naive work, but it marks the beginning of a new industry for us—that of toy making. The Germans excel in this. It is stirring to think of the revenge of the time "after the war," and it is the soldiers (and wounded) who are at this minute aiding to prepare it.

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while she thought the wife should be treasurer.

Judge Beall advised Pepe, who owns three apartment houses, to give his wife a weekly allowance.

Schwartz Society to Give Ball.

The annual ball of the Louis Schwartz

Association will be held in the Lenox Assemblies Rooms, 252 Second Street, on Saturday night.

Alderman F. J. Dotaler

invited the grand march, and among

the invited guests are S. S. Koenig,

chairman of the Republican County

Committee; County Clerk Schneider,

Coroner H. H. Hellenstein, Assembly-

man N. D. Perlman and Justice Gustave Hartman.

ACCUSED GATEMAN SOUGHT

L. L. R. R. Will Arrest Him on Charge

of Sleeping—Raps P. S. C.

Ellsworth Sweezy, watchman at the

Barnum Island grade crossing of the U.S. Service Commission's statement that fifteen of the company's watchmen were untrustworthy and should be removed. He said:

"If the commission has known since September 2 that we have fifteen untrustworthy watchmen and has taken no steps to have such a condition rectified it is neglecting its duty."

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SOCONY
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BULLETIN No. 1



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Armen Garage, 302 West 66th St.
Aeron Garage, 707 8th St. & Broadway
Aero Garage, 207 West 55th St.
Aitken, H. E., 123 West 66th St.
Allen Garage, 200 West 55th St.
Amsterdam Garage, 945 West 64th St.
Ansonia Garage, 207 West 75th St.
Apthorpe Garage, 211 West 80th St.
Arrow Garage, 209 West 55th St.
Artman Garage, 129 East 90th St.
Ascher, J. J., 214 West 65th St.
Astor Garage, 307 West 44th St.
Automobile Club of America, 242 West 54th St.
Automobile Club of America, 177 East 73rd St.
Auto Supply Co., 450 16th Street
Auto Supply & Supply Co., 450 16th Street

Auto Supply Co., 177 East 73rd St.

Auto Supply & Supply Co., 450 16th Street

Auto Supply Co., 177 East 73rd St.

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